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Guildford Rural District



ANNUAL REPORT

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health

For the Year

1957

Together with the Annual Report
of the Chief Public Health Inspector



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Guildford Rural District Council

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

*J. E. HAINE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

*MARGARET A. POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Visiting Nurse:

*Mrs. E. M. E. LYDDIARD, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

†P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer:

†E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I. (resigned 30/4/57)

†G. W. CASSIDY, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 20/5/57)

Housing Inspector:

†K. G. FREEMAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

†R. B. BROWN, M.A.P.H.I.

†Mrs. M. E. WILKIE, M.A.P.H.I.

(†R.S.H.H. Certificate in Meat and Other Food Inspection.)

Cleansing Inspector:

A. H. SMITH, M.I.W.H.S.

Assistant Rodent Officer:

C. E. BLANDFORD.

Health Department:

Clerical Staff:

*Chief Clerk: C. B. STUART.

*N. C. BELLAMY.

*Miss D. L. MONK.

*Miss M. H. JEFFERSON (resigned 1/9/57).

*Mrs. E. WORMALD (appointed 1/9/57).

Public Health Inspector's Department:

W. J. A. JOHNSTONE.

Mrs. D. S. PATRICK.

Mrs. M. K. ROGERS.

Mrs. I. SWIFT.

Mrs. MAJOR.

D. GRAHAM (retd. from Military Service 19/8/57).

* Also acts in similar capacity for the Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban Districts.

Public Health Department,
Millmead House,
Guildford.

July, 1958.

To the Chairman and Members of the Guildford Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the District for the year 1957.

The population of the District continues to rise steadily, the increase over the 1956 figure being 950. The Birth Rate is high, whilst the Death Rate, always low here, is quite exceptionally low for 1957, i.e., 8.71, as compared with 11.5 for the country as a whole. The actual excess of births over deaths was 362. The detailed figures show the district to be a healthy one in which to live. The Infant Mortality is always low, and is lower than ever this past year, at 21.52 deaths per 1,000 births. Death Rates from diseases of the lungs remain low and, despite the autumn influenza epidemic, there were fewer deaths from pneumonia than in the year before, and only 6 from influenza. The deaths from tuberculosis are the lowest on record. Even deaths from heart disease and from cancer, the two chief killers nowadays, were much below usual in 1957.

There were no exceptional causes of sickness. Minor infections such as Sonne Dysentery make a great deal of trouble, but seldom threaten seriously health or life. Infectious diseases were generally at a low level.

The Immunisation Schemes against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria continue satisfactorily. The Poliomyelitis scheme is confined to the County Council, the District Medical Officers of Health, surprisingly, having no part in it.

The main drainage schemes make excellent progress. Effingham is completed, as also is the Tillingbourne Valley, and much of the Ash Vale scheme is nearing completion.

I am grateful for the continued cordial relations with the Council and the members of the Council's staff, and for much friendly co-operation and assistance. I take the opportunity also of thanking my own staff for their continued good work.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. E. HAINES,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA SUMMARY

		1957	1956
Area in Acres	... ... ... ... ...	59,644	59,644
Estimated resident population in July (estimate supplied by Registrar-General)	... ...	50,130	49,180
Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books (at 1st April following year)	...	14,652	14,221
Rateable Value (at 1st April following year)	...	£697,546	£675,977
A sum represented by a Penny Rate (actual)	...	£2,804	£2,799
Number of Births (legitimate and illegitimate)		790	725
Birth-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population		15.76	14.74
Birth-Rate after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	... ...	17.18	16.21
Number of Still Births	... ... ... ...	15	10
Number of Deaths	... ... ... ...	428	508
Death-Rate (actual) per 1,000 of the population		8.54	10.33
Death-Rate (after correction by the Registrar-General's Comparability Factor)	... ...	8.71	10.54
Natural increase of population during year by excess of births over deaths	... ...	362	217
Number of Deaths of Infants (under the age of one year)	... ... ... ...	17	18
Infant Mortality per 1,000 live births	...	21.52	24.83
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, child-birth	... ... ... ...	Nil	Nil
Death-Rate from Influenza per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ... ...	0.12	0.02
Death-Rate from Pneumonia (all forms) per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.56	0.59
Death-Rate from Bronchitis per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.24	0.37
Death-Rate from Measles per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ...	0.00	0.00
Death-Rate from the seven principal zymotic diseases: Smallpox, Whooping-cough, Measles, Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever and "Fever" (Typhoid, Enteric and Typhus), per 1,000 of the population	... ... ...	0.05	0.04
Death-Rate from all forms of Tuberculosis per 1,000 of the population	... ... ...	0.04	0.10
Death-Rate from Cancer per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ... ...	1.40	2.07
Death-Rate from Heart Disease per 1,000 of the population	... ... ... ... ...	2.73	3.44
Death-Rate from Nephritis and Nephrosis per 1,000 of the population	... ... ...	0.06	0.04

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

				Male	Female	Total
Live Births:						
Legitimate	...	...	...	379	383	762
Illegitimate	...	...	...	12	16	28
Birth-Rate (per 1,000 estimated resident population)	...	...	...			15.76
1956	...	...	...			14.74
For the five years, 1952 to 1956			...			14.75
Still Births:						
Legitimate	...	...	...	7	7	14
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	1	1
Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...			18.99
1956	...	...	...			13.60
Deaths (net)	...	...	...	232	196	428
1956	...	...	...	270	238	508
Death-Rate	...	...	...			8.54
Death-Rate, 1956	...	...	...			10.33
For the five years, 1952 to 1956			...			9.82
Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	Nil
1956	...	...	...	—	—	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	...	...	...			0.00
Deaths of Infants under one year of age				7	10	17
Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age				6	7	13
Death-Rate of Infants under one year of age:						
All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...			21.52
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...			22.31
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...			0.00

COMPARATIVE BIRTH AND DEATH-RATES

The following Table shows the birth and death-rates per 1,000 of the population for the District, and for England and Wales, for 1956 and 1957.

	Annual Rates per 1,000 of the Population				Infantile Mortality per 1,000 live births	Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth & Abortion per 1,000 total (live and still) births		
	Birth-Rate		Death-Rate					
	1957	1956	1957	1956		1957	1956	
Guildford R.D.—Crude	15.76	14.74	8.54	10.33	21.52	24.83	0.00	
Comp.	17.18	16.21	8.71	10.54	—	—	—	
England and Wales	16.1	15.7	11.5	11.7	23.0	23.8	0.47	
							0.56	

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES), 1957
 (Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	1	1	2
Tuberculosis, other ...	—	—	—
Syphilitic disease ...	—	1	1
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections ...	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	4	9
,, ,, lung, bronchus ...	9	4	13
,, ,, breast ...	—	6	6
,, ,, uterus ...	—	5	5
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	22	14	36
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...	1	—	1
Diabetes ...	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	26	31	57
Coronary disease, angina ...	47	24	71
Hypertension with heart disease ...	3	3	6
Other heart disease ...	28	32	60
Other circulatory disease ...	9	7	16
Influenza ...	2	4	6
Pneumonia ...	15	13	28
Bronchitis ...	10	2	12
Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	3	2	5
Gastritis, enteritis, diarrhoea ...	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis ...	1	2	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	—	3
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—	—
Congenital malformations ...	2	5	7
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	30	21	51
Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	—	4
All other accidents ...	4	6	10
Suicide ...	3	2	5
Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—	—
Totals ...	232	196	428

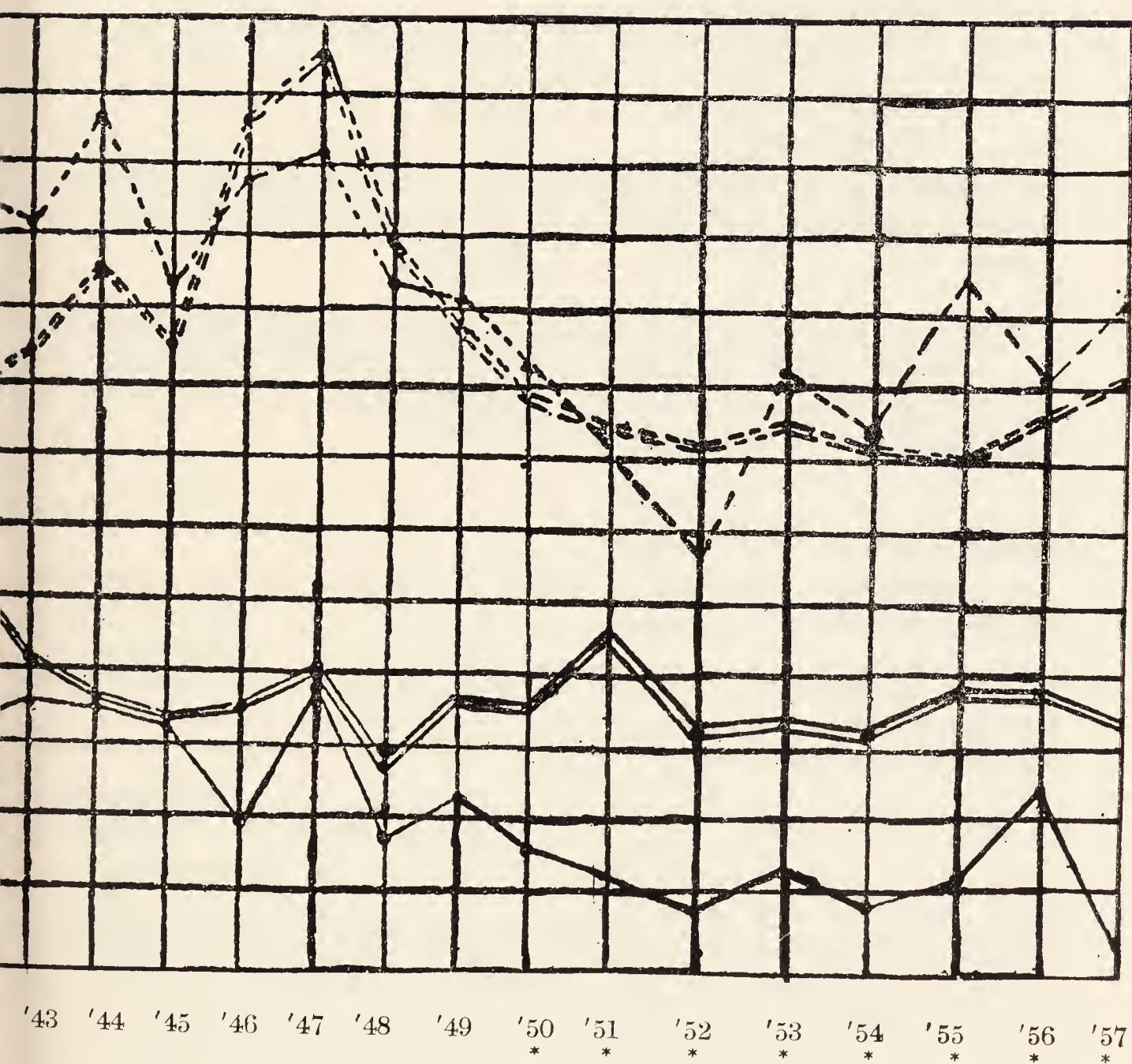
GRAPH SHOWING BIRTH AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000
OF THE POPULATION

Guildford R.D.

England and
Wales.

Births ...	...	...	-----	= = = =
Deaths ...	...	...	=====	=====

* = Guildford Rural District Death Rate
(and Birth Rate from 1951), after
correction by the Registrar-General's
Comparability Factor.



GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Pathological Examinations.—All laboratory examinations except in respect of water samples are carried out at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory.

The number of examinations during the year was:

Milk samples	...	...	...	...	154
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	66
Scarlet Fever and Hæmolytic Streptococcal Infections	...	...	...	...	187
Fæces specimens	...	...	...	...	201
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	6

These figures include investigation of an epidemic of hæmolytic streptococcal infection at one school and of dysentery at two County Council nurseries.

Water Analysis.—The Counties Public Health Laboratories, 66, Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, continue to undertake the examination (both chemical and bacteriological) of water samples. 112 samples were examined during 1957.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

Following are particulars of the ambulance services operating in the District:

(i) Ambulances available for the conveyance of cases of Infectious Disease:

Name of Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
Farnham Group Hospital Management Committee	4 ambulances and 2 sitting case cars	Carried out by Farnham Ambulance Station, 50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital		All Ambulances obtained from Woking Ambulance Station.	

(ii) Ambulances available for accident and sickness cases:

Responsible Authority	No. of Ambulances	Address of Ambulance Station	Telephone Number
County Ambulance Service: Guildford Ambulance Station	6 and 2 sitting case cars	Woodbridge Road, Guildford.	Guildford 66334
Sub-Stations at: Godalming	2	Church Street, Godalming.	Godalming 689
Ash Vale	1 and 1 sitting case car	Ash Vale Station.	Ash Vale 2366
Farnham Ambulance Station	2 and 2 sitting case cars	50, West Street, Farnham.	Farnham 6749
Leatherhead Ambulance Station	1 and 1 sitting case car	Council Offices, Leatherhead.	L'head 2373 (Emergency)
Dorking Ambulance Station	3	West Street, Dorking.	Horsley 62 Smallfield 271 (Emergency) Horsley 62
ALDERSHOT BOROUGH COUNCIL	3 and 1 sitting case car	Laburnum Road, Aldershot.	Aldershot 2244

NURSING IN THE HOME.

Midwives.—There are 15 Midwives practising in the Rural District supervised by the County Medical Officer of Health. They are resident in the following parishes:—

Albury	...	...	...	—	Horsley, East	...	...	—
Artington	...	...	...	—	Horsley, West	...	...	1
Ash	...	...	...	2	Normandy and Wanborough	...	...	2
Clandon, East	...	...	—		Ockham	...	...	—
Clandon, West	...	...	1		Pirbright	...	...	—
Compton	...	...	1		Puttenham	...	...	—
Effingham	...	...	—			

Ripley	...	...	...	—	Shalford	...	...	...	I
St. Martha	...	...	...	—	Shere	...	...	...	I
Seale	...	...	...	I	Tongham	...	...	...	I
Send	...	...	...	2	Wisley	...	...	...	—
Shackleford	...	...	...	I	Worplesdon	...	...	...	I

District Nurses.—District Nurses are available in every parish. This service is administered by the County Nursing Association, acting as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Health Visitors.—County Health Visitors visit homes under the School Medical and Child Welfare Services. There are 10 H.V.s distributed in the following districts: (a) Pirbright. (b) Send, Ripley, Wisley, Ockham, E. and W. Clandon, (c) Ash Green, Ash Wyke, Tongham, Normandy, Wanborough. (d) Artington, Compton, Puttenham, Shackleford, Eashing, Wood St., Worplesdon. (e) Albury, Chilworth (St. Martha), Shalford, Shere and Gomshall, Peasmash. (f) Holmbury St. Mary and Abinger Hammer. (g) E. and W. Horsley, Effingham. (h) Seale. (j) Ash Common, Ash Vale. (k) Peaslake and Farley Green.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Maternity and Child Welfare.—Centres within the District are set out in the table below:

Centre	Address	Days of Centre
Ash (Mytchett)	Keogh Bks., Mytchett	1st and 3rd Fridays Health Visitor only
Ash ...	Health Centre, Shawfield Road, Ash	Every Thursday
Ash Vale	Gospel Hall, Ash Vale	2nd and 4th Mondays
Ash Wyke	The Village Hall, Normandy...	1st and 3rd Mondays
Chilworth	Village Hall, Chilworth	1st and 3rd Fridays
Effingham	Women's Institute, Effingham	1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Horsley, West	Village Hall, West Horsley ...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Holmbury St. Mary	Holly Bush, Holmbury St. Mary	2nd and 4th Fridays
Peaslake	Old Schoolroom, Peaslake ...	2nd and 4th Mondays
Pirbright	Red Cross Hut	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Ripley	British Legion Hall	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Send	Red Cross Hut, Sandy Lane ...	1st and 3rd Mondays
Shere	Memorial Hall, Shere	1st and 3rd Thursdays
Shalford	The Institute, off King's Road, Shalford	Every Wednesday
Tongham	Village Institute	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Wood Street	Church Hall, Wood Street ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
Worplesdon	Memorial Hall, Perry Hill ...	2nd and 4th Wednesdays

Ante-Natal Clinics.—Clinics serving the District are held as follows:—

Ash	2nd and 4th Tuesdays, at 2 p.m.
Godalming	Friday, 11 a.m.
Farnham ("Brightwells")	Wednesday at 1.30 to 3.30 p.m.
Woking Maternity Home, Heathside Road, Woking.	Every Friday at 10 a.m., 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at 2 p.m., and
St. Luke's Hospital, Guild- ford	Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 2 p.m., and Tuesday at 10.30 a.m.
	Booking Clinic, Monday and Friday, 10 a.m. to 11 a.m.
Post Natal Clinic	Tuesday, 11.15 a.m.

Orthopædic Treatment.—In-patient treatment is given at the Royal Surrey County Hospital and at the Rowley Bristow Home at Pyrford.

Orthopædic Clinics for out-patient treatment are available at the Royal Surrey County Hospital on Tuesday afternoons at 1.30 p.m., and at the Rowley Bristow Home on Thursday mornings from 10.30 to 1 p.m., by appointment only.

CHEST CLINICS.

Clinic.	Address.	Day and Time for Attendance.
Farnham	Northfield Hospital, Aldershot	Wednesdays, 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. 1st Friday at 9.30 a.m.
Refill Clinic ...		Fridays, 1.30 to 5 p.m.
Guildford	Tower House, Epsom Road, Guildford ...	Mondays, 1 to 3.50 p.m. Wednesdays, 1 to 3.50 p.m. Fridays, 9 to 11.50 a.m. Thursdays, 4.30 to 6 p.m.
A.P. Refill Clinic		

Venereal Diseases Clinic.—A Clinic is held at the Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, four days weekly as follows:

Mondays (Females) ...	... ... ...	3-7 p.m.
Thursdays (Females) ...	... ... ...	9.30-11 a.m.
Tuesdays (Males) ...	... ... ...	5-7 p.m.
Fridays (Males) ...	... ... ...	5-7 p.m.

Family Planning.—The Family Planning Clinic at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford, is held every Friday evening and is administered by a Voluntary Committee.

The Clinics mentioned above are all administered by and under the control of the Surrey County Council, except where otherwise stated.

Home Nursing and Home Help Service.—The scheme is operated by the County Council.

HOSPITALS.

The hospitals serving the district are as follows:

General:

St. Luke's, Guildford, 285 beds (including 54 maternity). Royal Surrey County, Guildford, 233 beds (including 15 private beds and 8 amenity beds). Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 38 chronic sick beds. Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 40 chronic sick beds.

Infectious Disease:

Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, 24 beds. Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, 28 beds.

Chest Hospitals:

Milford Chest Hospital, 264 beds. King George V. Hospital for Chest Diseases, 207 beds.

SPASTICS CLINIC.

The treatment centre for spastic children at the Memorial Hall, Worplesdon, under the auspices of the National Spastics Society, continues to do good work.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD: SECTION 50, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

Under this Section, the local authority is responsible for securing the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died, or been found dead, in their area, where no suitable arrangements are made by any other person. Two cases were so dealt with in 1957.

MORTUARIES.

The agreement with the Hospital Management Committee for the use of the mortuary at **Milford Chest Hospital** has been modified to ensure that bodies in an offensive condition should be retained at **Godalming** and taken to Milford for post-mortem examination only. The public are admitted at Milford, and the chapel adjoins the post-mortem and storage rooms. The number of bodies sent there from this area in 1957 was 15.

The Farnham U.D.C. informed us that the mortuary at **Farnham Hospital** is to be extended and taken into use for all cases in the area, and an agreement was reached for continued use of the mortuary facilities under the new conditions. The number of bodies from this district admitted there during 1957 was 9.

Part of the District is still served by the **Woking** Mortuary, and 4 bodies were removed there during 1957.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

An exhumation was carried out at Shalford Cemetery in July, all necessary formalities being observed.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY.

The Mobile Unit paid visits to **Shalford** and **Shere**. At Shalford 188 were examined. No cases of pulmonary tuberculosis

were found, but 2 cases other than tuberculosis were referred for further examination or treatment.

At Shere, 235 were examined. Five cases of inactive pulmonary tuberculosis were discovered, and 14 other conditions.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47, AND CARE OF AGED PERSONS.

No action was necessary under Section 47 during the year.

The public and public authorities are at last alive to the necessity of tackling the problem of the aged seriously. There is a tremendous amount of voluntary effort still waiting to be co-ordinated and made the best use of. Old people themselves unfortunately are only too often unaware of the help that is available to them.

The needs of hospital patients are being met to a greater extent than before. That is only one part of the problem, especially in rural areas where special difficulties exist due to isolation, and the absence, very often, of amenities and conveniences usually at hand in towns. Old persons living isolated lives, more or less self-dependent, sometimes require admission to hospital for relatively minor illnesses and accidents if they are no longer able to look after themselves fully. A special Home Help Service could help these. The existing Home Help Service can usually provide help only on one or two mornings each week, quite insufficient to meet the requirements of old people and allow them to continue living at home in reasonable comfort. I have seen an old couple having the main meal of the day consisting of rather stale bread alone, there being a Home Help provided two mornings (6 hours a week), and they being unable to manage for themselves.

If only a Home Help Service could be provided of an individual character for each home, many more old people could be kept at home instead of having to be moved to hospitals or homes. In the case above mentioned, as one example of many that could be quoted, a near neighbour would have been glad to relinquish her job in order to care for the old people, if she could have been paid the same wage. Often relatives are in the same position, and would be glad to help if reimbursed loss of earnings. It would be better and cheaper to arrange such individual home care rather than uproot these old people and move them into homes or hospitals away from friends and familiar surroundings. There are special circumstances affecting rural conditions for old people that are by no means fully appreciated yet, and they are at a very big disadvantage as compared with town or city dwellers. The British Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Brigade, the Women's Voluntary Services, and other bodies often do far more to give these old people the real, practical help they need than all the official schemes and help to which they ought to be entitled.

One special problem quite often met with is the old person who has allowed himself or herself to become dirty and more and more neglected, just from sheer carelessness and the feeling that there is no one interested. It is not always a question of poverty by any means. Such people usually resent interference and are determined to maintain their independence. Facilities for cleansing them, even if it had to be repeated from time to time, are a real necessity. Their filthy condition often deters visitors, so that downhill progress proceeds unchecked. The incontinent are part of this problem, too, and very difficult indeed to cope with.

One aspect of the care of old people appears to have received little or no attention yet. That is the preventive aspect—not prevention of old age, since that is unavoidable—but prevention of many of the ills that afflict the aged. Attention to eyesight might prevent accidents, treatment of arthritis or “rheumatism” might prevent or delay incapacity in old age, and so on. There is a great field of preventive work waiting.

The housing of old persons has received much attention, and in Guildford Rural District 6 bungalows were completed at Chilworth, each comprising 1 bedroom, living-room, kitchen and bathroom; 4 were provided at Holmbury St. Mary, and 10 in Send, whilst a further 8 are under construction at West Horsley.

In a rural district bungalows for the aged should not be built in large, separate groups, otherwise a warden becomes imperative, and some communal services, so that something like an institution is produced. Small groups, close to shops and to centres of active community life, are most satisfactory. Voluntary bodies can help in planning these groups, and also help the old people afterwards.

Useful occupation should rank high in the list of needs for aged people, but so far has received scant attention. A self-help private employment bureau might lead to old people being able to continue their own skills or trades for mutual help, and thereby feel that they were still justifying their existence.

TILLINGBOURNE VALLEY MOBILE PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE.

This Service has now completed 10 years of most valuable service. It is entirely voluntary, and depends on voluntary support for its continuance. It provides a most valuable service for the aged, and old age pensioners are treated without charge. Other cases pay according to their ability up to 10s. 6d., though no one able to afford private service is accepted. Cases are referred by private doctors and by the hospital. A short-wave apparatus was added to the equipment two years ago, and more recently a cervical traction apparatus. Both have proved of the greatest value.

During the year 86 new patients were added to the books, and a total of 1,282 treatments was given. The mileage involved was 5,344.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES.

Sampling of water supplies has been continued on the same lines as for some years past, samples being taken quarterly from greensand sources and monthly from those with wells in the chalk strata.

The **Wey Valley Water Company** intend to sink new bore-holes at Elstead. The site acquired is reasonably remote from dwellings or any proposed developments. The additional supply should bring an improvement of the pressure in the Hog's Back and Puttenham area of the Guildford Rural District as well as in Elstead and neighbourhood.

WATERCRESS BEDS—**Gomshall and Albury.**

Routine supervision and bacteriological examination of the water in the watercress beds has again been carried out this year. The overall picture is satisfactory. As an added precaution, after cutting, the cress is washed in water followed by immersion in hypochlorite solution before dispatch. This, in addition to any sterilising effect, also renders it more crisp and improves its keeping quality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

In those parts of the district not yet served by a public sewer, complaints of drainage difficulties are constant and often insuperable. This is particularly the case at Normandy and in Peasmarsh, where conditions are really bad and not capable of real alleviation without main drainage.

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following brief report on the progress of the various sewerage schemes throughout the District.

Tillingbourne Valley Scheme.—Phases III, IV and V of this scheme were completed and to date 185 properties have been connected to the sewers.

Effingham Main Drainage.—The Contract Works were completed in October, 1957, at an estimated cost of £124,000, and 100 properties have been connected to the sewers.

Ash Vale Phase II.—The Contract Works were completed in July, 1957, at an estimated cost of £124,000 and 327 properties have been connected to the sewers.

Ash Vale Phase III.—A scheme at an estimated cost of £179,000 has been prepared covering a further area of Ash Vale, and the sanction of the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the obtaining of tenders has been received, and I antici-

pate that, subject to approval, the works will commence before autumn, 1958.

Normandy, Worplesdon and Pirbright Phase I.—A scheme at an estimated cost of £331,000 has been prepared covering the southern half of the Worplesdon Parish and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for permission to obtain tenders. Due to the high bank rate, coupled with the present national financial position, the Council have deferred action in respect of this scheme.

Minor sewer extensions have been completed at Boughton Hall Avenue, Manor Close and Christmas Pie Avenue, making a sewer available to a further 35 properties, applications to connect to the sewers having been received from 33 of these properties. During the year under review £79,582 has been expended upon the laying of 4.5 miles of sewer, varying in diameter from 12in. to 6in., 126 manholes of varying depths from 12ft. to 4ft. have been constructed and lateral drains laid to 304 properties.

As a result of the laying of the new sewers, 286 existing and 56 new properties were connected to the sewer.

Throughout the area during the year a total of 310 existing properties and 299 new properties were connected to sewers and 133 new dwellings were erected utilising cesspools.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING.

Early in 1958 the Chief Public Health Inspector reported exhaustively on the cesspool emptying service.

At the end of 1957 there were 4,780 cesspools serving 5,226 premises. During the year 216 cesspools serving 237 properties were added. Connections to sewers reduced the number by 306 cesspools serving 341 properties. The biggest reductions were, of course, in Effingham and in Ash, where public sewers were made available.

The total number of cesspool emptyings has increased steadily year by year, being 9,313 in 1957—an increase of practically 20 per cent. in 10 years. This is in only very small measure due to the more frequent emptying of cesspools serving two or more dwellings.

Complaints have been received from time to time about the emptying of cesspool contents into sewers. Special disposal points have been arranged where close-coupled connections are made between tanker and sewer, so that there can be no smell during emptying. Objections are still made to the passage of the heavy vehicles, and the general expectation that the process is objectionable. Emptying into sewers is, of course, the proper method of disposal wherever it is available. Even that is objected to wherever it is done in a public place or in the vicinity of houses.

COMPLAINTS.

Mosquitoes: Shalford and Bramley Area.—Completion of the new Godalming sewage disposal works, and cessation of land treatment, has evidently completely relieved the very serious mosquito nuisance that has plagued the neighbourhood for years. For the second year no complaints have been received.

Lilac Farm, Effingham.—Complaints continue constantly of nuisance from this factory. It is an objectionable process, fat rendering, and the continuing expansion of the factory, together with its use 24 hours a day, every day of the week, leads to complaints of noise, smell, flies and drainage problems. It is hoped that now a sewer has become available it will be connected without delay.

Doubtless much of the drainage problem is connected with the adjoining piggery, and it is necessary that this at least be connected to the sewer as soon as an agreement can be reached.

Smoke nuisance.—A breakdown at Gomshall Tannery led to serious smoke nuisance for some time. Tanneries are always objectionable trades, and complaints are received from time to time of smell, smoke and nuisance from disposal of waste products.

PUBLIC SCAVENGING.

Details regarding refuse collection and disposal are given in the appended report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

No cases of infestation by bed bugs were discovered or brought to our notice during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

Six cases of suspected pollution were investigated and referred to the Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Housing continues a major problem, though there are now fewer desperately acute cases. Medical factors, especially mental and psychological, are becoming even more prominent, and are often invoked to try to obtain advantage. Forty-seven cases were investigated by this department during the year, and recommendations made in 29 cases.

HOUSING PROGRAMME.

The following table shows the Council's Housing Programme as at December 31st, 1957 (information supplied by Council's Engineer and Surveyor):

Parish	No. of Dwellings Ultimately to be erected	Total Immediate Programme	No. of Dwellings in course of erection	No. of Dwellings Completed
Artington	4	—	—	—
Albury	39	—	—	9
Ash and Normandy...	398	24	—	374
Clandon (W)	101	33	—	68
Compton	74	43	—	31
Effingham	40	—	—	40
Horsley (E)	74	—	—	74
Horsley (W)	176	—	38	128
Pirbright	28	—	—	28
Puttenham	8	—	—	8
Ripley	119	—	—	119
Seale and Tongham...	199	—	—	197
Send	106	—	10	96
Shackleford	50	—	—	28
Shalford	184	—	—	184
Shere	95	—	4	91
Worplesdon	202	—	—	162
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals	1897	100	52	1637
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

During 1957, 55 dwellings were completed, an increase of 14 over the previous year. Of the 52 dwellings under construction at December 31st, 30 were houses and bungalows for sale, and 18 were bungalows suitable for occupation by aged persons.

There were 1,026 applicants still on the Council's housing list at the end of the year.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

The growth of residential caravan sites continues to give anxiety, and the Council is criticised for its restrictive policy by those who do not understand the problem. Vans as permanent residences are not comparable with the purely holiday mobile caravan, which offers often quite luxurious accommodation for a temporary mobile home. The permanent vans are often old and unfit for service on the roads; many are not even weatherproof. The essential amenities of a home are lacking. Often wheels are removed and the vans left on blocks or brick piers. Huts and shacks, even tents are added on or constructed nearby and used as dwellings in conjunction with the caravans. Water may have to be carried in buckets or cans 100 yards or more, and sanitary and ablutionary provisions are of the most primitive. All hygiene is completely ignored, and the rearing of children in such conditions inevitably lowers the whole standard of living as well as failing to develop any sense of civic responsibility or social understanding. These are slum caravan sites, and require sweeping away as surely as any city slums.

These are the conditions defended by the sweeping attacks on the Council's policy, even by national organisations. They, the national organisations, could do more good to the cause of caravanning and camping by condemning and discouraging such caravan slums.

The number of cases of tuberculosis living in caravans has crept up quite alarmingly, there being 12 such cases on our Register at the end of the year. Most of them are cases who have moved into the district with their caravans. When living on multiple sites, risk of the spread of the disease is much greater than under normal housing conditions, and where there are children the position is even more dangerous.

The Council has done much to remove cases of tuberculosis from caravans. Three years ago there were only 4 cases of tuberculosis living in caravans. A survey carried out a short time ago showed that 1 in 12 of the Council's houses was occupied by a tuberculous family, many of whom had been moved from caravans.

Health factors constitute additional reasons for strict control of movable dwellings.

It is recognised that there is very great difficulty in finding caravan sites. When buying vans purchasers are deluded by promises of sites and conveniences that simply do not exist. Many difficulties are created by this type of salesmanship. Other difficulties are glossed over, such as accessibility to shopping facilities, travelling to work and, in the case of children, to school. It is often the apparent cheapness of caravan life that appeals more even than the difficulty of finding a permanent house. Yet once

committed to a caravan the costs very often become such a burden that the possibility of a house is made remote. Hire of a caravan may be as much as 50s. a week, or even more if on hire-purchase, site rent about 15s. a week, and nearly as much again for heating and cooking. Travelling and other necessary expenditure add up to a very large essential weekly outlay, large enough to be buying a house if the initial sum could be found.

The Chief Public Health Inspector has reported on the caravan position generally as compared with 1956. No real progress has been made in solving this most difficult problem, but continuing strenuous efforts have prevented any large increase in the number of caravans in the district. Unless the same efforts are continued, the position will rapidly get out of hand. As an example, movable dwellings required 1,168 visits of inspection in 1957, compared with only 216 in 1947.

The following table shows the changes in general terms over the year:—

Number of sites containing 1 movable dwelling ...						1957	1956	
"	"	"	"	2	,"	dwellings...	136	131
"	"	"	"	3	,"	,"	21	24
"	"	"	"	4	,"	,"	7	5
"	"	"	"	5	,"	,"	8	3
"	"	"	"	5-10	,"	,"	3	3
"	"	"	"	10-20	,"	,"	12	8
"	"	"	"	20-30	,"	,"	3	7
"	"	"	"	over 30	,"	,"	5	4
Totals ...						—	197	187

At the Quadrant, Ash, prosecutions under the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, Section 57, were initiated in 30 cases, and in every case fines were imposed. There were 11 encampments remaining at the end of the year. Obviously fines are no deterrent.

At the Home Farm Estate, Effingham, there was one prosecution, and the caravan was subsequently vacated.

At Newlands Corner there was an unauthorised development of a caravan site of considerable size. Within the space of a few months this developed into a site with some 20 caravans, despite lack of every facility or convenience; indeed, even the water supply was obtained only as a concession from nearby property, and by the kindness and generosity of the water company following my own special pleading. It had to be carried—in the case of the more distant vans—more than 400 yards. An Order was obtained under the Surrey County Council Act, and the caravans subsequently and somewhat tardily removed themselves elsewhere.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD MILK SUPPLIES.

The routine for examination of milk supplies has been continued, and 154 samples were examined during 1957. Appended is a short table of analysis results for the year, and further notes regarding milk supplies are contained in the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

ICE CREAM.

The sale of ice cream and iced lollies continues to increase rapidly. The standard of cleanliness is good, samples falling mainly into Grades 1 and 2. Those falling into Grades 3 and 4 are not necessarily unsatisfactory; only when repeatedly in such a low grade can the purity be seriously questioned.

One unsatisfactory supply was discovered in an itinerant vendor. The manufacturer was traced, and proved most anxious to co-operate and improve the quality of his product. The factory was outside the district, so details are not known. The ice cream was, however, rapidly brought up to a satisfactory standard of purity.

The following table shows the number of samples of ice cream taken during the year, and their provisional grading.

Total samples taken.	Provisional Grading.				Containing	
	Grade 1.	Grade 2.	Grade 3.	Grade 4.	Fæcal	Coli
66	39	9	11	7		3

It is, in passing, worth noting how sales of **frozen vegetables** and other foods have increased remarkably in recent years. Practically all are produced by firms of repute, and are of good quality. The trend is towards greater reliance on the deep-freeze than ever before. Retail conditions are in general very good.

FOOD UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

Details of food condemned as unfit for human consumption or sent into the district for animal feeding only are given in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

This Act is administered by the Surrey County Council, and I am indebted to the County Medical Officer of Health for the fol-

lowing table, which shows the number of samples analysed and action taken in respect of this district, during 1957.

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	In-formal	Total	Formal	In-formal	Total
FOOD:						
Cherries, glacé ...	—	1	1			
Fruit, dried ...	1	—	1			
Ice Cream	2	1	3			
Ice Lollies ...	5	—	5			
Milk	108	9	117	3	—	3
Mincemeat	2	—	2			
Rum	1	—	1			
Soft Drinks ...	2	—	2			
Whisky	7	—	7			
DRUGS:						
Hand Cream, medicated	—	1	1			
Syrup of Figs ...	—	1	1			
Totals	128	13	141	3	—	3

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1957, and FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1957.

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports that during the year the initial inspection of the 380 premises in the district was completed. No less than 283 were found deficient in some degree, and owners advised of the requirements. On the whole there has been willing co-operation, especially by the larger traders and organisations. There is no question the general standard of cleanliness of food premises has been raised. Even more encouraging is the growing awareness of the importance of hygiene, and the increasing dependence upon the advice of the Department **before** opening new premises or improving or altering older establishments.

The chief essential now is to educate the public to demand a high standard of hygiene from caterers. It can be provided, but only, I fear, if it is demanded by the customers.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS—CONTRAVENTIONS.

TABLE I.

Nature of Food Business.	Number Inspected	Number of Defective Premises	Number Premises completed.	Number part-completed.
General Stores	105	81	22	12
Greengrocers	11	9	2	1
Butchers	20	17	3	4
Fishmongers	5	3	—	—
Bakers	7	7	2	—
Sweets and Ices	26	7	3	1
Mobile Shops	3	—	—	—
Cafes and Restaurants ...	38	33	6	4
Residential Hotels	15	12	—	1
Public Houses	56	28	1	3
Off Licences	3	1	—	—
Clubs	18	18	—	—
Village Halls	7	7	—	1
Canteens	14	11	1	1
Hostels	4	4	2	—
Residential Homes	3	3	1	1
Food Factories	3	3	1	—
School Meals	42	39	9	18
Totals	380	282	53	47

ANALYSIS OF COUNTY COUNCIL SCHOOL MEAL PREMISES. TABLE II.

Type of Premises.	Number Inspected	Number of Defective Premises	Number Premises completed.	Number part-completed.	Number under construction.
Cooking Centres ...	4	4	1	2	1
Schools at which food prepared and consumed ...	9	9	2	3	3
Schools at which food consumed only	23	20	2	13	2
Number of defects found	36	33	5	18	6

GUILDFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL—MILK SUPPLIES.

Year	Total No. of Samples Taken	No. Un-satisfactory	No. T.B. Positive	No. Cows Slaughtered	Licences to Sell Heat Treated Milk (Inc. Dealers)	Producers		Total
						Accredited	T.T.	
1939	93	14	—	—	—	—	—	142
1940	136	37	—	—	—	—	—	143
1941	134	28	3	1	—	—	—	146
1942	230	57	7	2	—	—	—	144
1943	187	29	6	1	—	—	—	137
1944	92	10	Nil	9	11	20	57	148
1945	53	7	1	14	60	14	72	147
1946	194	20	1	1	62	14	71	145
1947	187	22	1	1	11	49	31	137
1948	212	41	Nil	1	17	43	29	65
1949	356	51	1	Nil	24	38	37	62
1950	378	21	5	Nil	26	35	43	146
1951	261	21	4	1	7	31	31	59
1952	239	Nil	1	1	1	34	34	57
1953	199	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	44	44	51
1954	253	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	51	51	61
1955	202	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	61	61	59
1956	172	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	68	68	57
1957	154	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	—	—

Information not available

SHORT PARTICULARS OF MILK SAMPLING FOR THE YEARS 1950—1957.
ANALYSIS RESULTS.

Year	Number of Samples Taken	Phosphatase Test		Methylene Blue Test		Coliform Bacillus			T B.		Cattle Slaughtered
		Satisfactory	Failed	Satisfactory	Failed	Absent on all counts	Present in 1/10	Present in 1/100	Present in 1/1,000	Positive	
1950	Designated 299 Undesignated 79	246	3	287	13	Examination Discontinued			5	86	7
1951	Designated 187 Undesignated 74	95	15	110	2	Examination Discontinued			4	133	1
1952	Designated 156 Undesignated 83	239	111	6	—	Examination Discontinued			3	123	1
1953	Designated 140 Undesignated 59	199	105	1	95	1	Turbidity Test			90	—
1954	Designated 193 Undesignated 60	253	142	1	139	6	Satisfactory	Failed	—	103	—
1955	Designated 190 Undesignated 12	202	136	6	141	1	7	—	—	41	—
1956	Designated 145 Undesignated 27	172	107	—	111	6	9	—	—	38	—
1957	Designated 133 Undesignated 21	154	102	—	107	1	10	—	—	36	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL.

The increase in the number of cases notified was almost entirely due to measles, that scourge of every alternate year. Fortunately it was a mild form and there were few serious complications.

Disease	1957	1956	1957 Increase + Decrease -
Scarlet Fever	22	18	+ 4
Whooping Cough	63	43	+ 20
Erysipelas	1	5	- 4
Dysentery	12	13	- 1
Food Poisoning	5	5	-
Poliomyelitis—paralytic ...	2	6	- 4
non-paralytic	—	14	- 14
Measles	475	114	+ 361
Typhoid Fever	—	1	- 1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	- 1
Pneumonia	21	11	+ 10
Meningococcal Infection	4	—	+ 4
 Totals	 605	 231	 + 374

POLIOMYELITIS.

Two cases were notified during the year. One, a man of 36, very severely ill, with generalised paralysis, was removed to Grove Hospital, Tooting, and eventually made a good recovery. The second case, also in an adult, was relatively mild.

Admission of polio cases to hospital has been referred to in earlier reports. Cases with respiratory embarrassment, or where it may be expected, can be admitted to the special hospital unit either at Portsmouth or in London, and both have admitted cases from this part of Surrey. Obviously there is a delay of some hours in obtaining an ambulance from either of these distant hospitals, and in the patient's actual arrival in hospital. Probably this is the reason why patients are admitted to the general hospital in Guildford. The isolation hospitals at Green Lane (Farnham) and Ottershaw do not have resident doctors nor the facilities for the highly specialised treatment of these cases. At the same time it is most undesirable that such infectious cases are admitted to a general hospital; and doubly important if there is any suspicion that the highly specialised treatment for respiratory

cases may be required, since this is available only at the London or Portsmouth special treatment units.

There appears to be a strong case for establishing a respiratory unit in or near Guildford, mid-way between London and Portsmouth. There are two special chest hospitals at Milford and Hydestile, where such a unit could very well be organised.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION.

The Polio Vaccination Scheme is gradually extending, and towards the end of the year arrangements were being made for it to cover all children up to the age of 15, and to be available also to doctors, nurses and other public health officers and their families.

There is still some misconception amongst the general public as to its scope, especially as to its lack of value in preventing secondary cases in families already affected.

It is to be hoped that the scheme will eventually be extended until this treatment is as freely available as diphtheria immunisation, and to persons of all ages. It must not, however, be allowed to assume an importance greater than diphtheria immunisation, for this is still by far the most important immunising measure.

The administration of the scheme is confined to officers of the County Council and general practitioners, Medical Officers of Health being excluded. It seems quite extraordinary that the Medical Officer of Health, who is already in contact with schools and families through the administration of the diphtheria immunisation scheme and smallpox vaccination, should be specifically excluded. The utilisation of his services would help the scheme and could effect a considerable economy, especially as additional staff has to be employed by the County Council to administer it.

DYSENTERY.

Sonne dysentery has become established as a recurring "nuisance disease" over most of the district. Widespread outbreaks occurred over the western parishes in spring and early summer. Later in the year the eastern parishes were affected. The symptoms were generally mild—diarrhoea and vomiting—and the illness lasted only a few days. Attempts to achieve anything in the way of control amongst the general population were quite hopeless, except through exercising some control over food handlers if infected. In institutions attempts were made to isolate sufferers or to treat all the inmates. It seems doubtful if even this was really worth while. "Carriers" seem to continue for very long periods, and to be quite unaffected by any treatment. There must be many such unknown to us for every one discovered, making treatment of the known few even less effective in preventing spread.

FOOD POISONING.

No large outbreak occurred, though several isolated cases were reported.

Salmonella typhi-murium caused generally fairly mild symptoms in some cases and in one outbreak involving 10 people or more in Ash. This is an infection that seems to be developing the same nuisance value as Sonne Dysentery. Individual cases or carriers continue to excrete the organism for months on end. Infants discharged from the maternity hospital have been infected, and in one case the infection continued for 18 months. With older children attending school there is the very real problem of deciding what are the risks of infecting other children. In general we have continued bacteriological examination at lengthening intervals until finally cleared, allowing return to school after from 3 to 6 months, judging the time by the diminution in the number of organisms found, or at the end of about six months, assuming that they are in all probability no longer a serious risk.

SCARLET FEVER AND HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTIONS.

The tendency noted last year for scarlet fever to revert to the older and more classical description has continued. It is usually mild and readily amenable to penicillin or similar antibiotics. Minor outbreaks occurred in two schools, but were rapidly controlled by swabbing and treatment of all children showing hæmolytic streptococci or any clinical signs.

SHINGLES/CHICKEN POX.

A case of Herpes Zoster and Chicken Pox occurred at the same time in a man of 55 at East Horsley. Details were forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory at Colindale as an unusual case of some interest.

MUMPS/ENCEPHALITIS.

One case was notified in a man of 25. Despite temperature up to 104° F. for several days, the patient was almost recovered in about 10 days under treatment with cortisone.

BORNHOLM'S DISEASE.

Five cases were reported at Peaslake in April, and 10 cases or more of A.P.C. infection occurred in Shere and Gomshall in the late summer.

WHOOPING COUGH.

The whooping cough figures remain low, and there is little doubt that the immunisation campaign is beginning to bear fruit. Nearly half the children under 1 year of age are protected, and no doubt some residual protection helps if the disease is contracted in the early years at school. Six children had very mild attacks, much modified, although immunised from 2 to 4 years previously. Three were in one family, and in another 2 children

had trifling attacks, having been protected in 1954, whilst the third, aged 6 and unprotected, was very ill.

A short report on the Immunisation Scheme is appended.

ANTHRAX.

One case of anthrax in a cow was confirmed early in the year. The number of cases or suspected cases of this disease appears to be increasing in recent years. Many samples of imported feeding stuffs and fertilisers have been examined, but none have been found to be infected with anthrax.

ACTINOMYCOSIS.

One case of actinomycosis was reported. This is human infection of the "woody tongue" in domestic animals.

CHILDREN'S NURSERIES.

The routine examination of every child on admission, and before mixing with the other inmates, proves its worth again and again. Three cases of Sonne Dysentery and three cases of Abnormal B. coli infection were picked out before having a chance to spread infection.

In December there were two cases of meningococcal meningitis and one of meningococcal septicæmia. All recovered in hospital. Structural alterations were in progress in the nursery, and it was particularly dusty. It is interesting that a year earlier a similar case occurred, and at that time also the same excessively dusty conditions obtained. Spraying and other precautions were taken to lay the dust as much as possible.

At a County Council nursery measles occurred in June. Only 3 of the 27 children had previously had measles, and strictest precautions were taken to prevent spread, by segregation and protection of several specially weakly children by gamma globulin. Only one other case developed.

VANADIUM POISONING.

Some cases of Vanadium poisoning occurred amongst a boiler-house staff.

The boiler-house concerned was only two years old, and conditions generally were extremely good except that rather unusual construction of the building had resulted in a nissen-hut like shape with airtight walls, and ventilation restricted to the two ends.

The entire staff of 4 boilermen had been affected over a long period, as well as the Chief Engineer himself, from time to time, when he had spent more time than usual in the boiler-house.

The symptoms were pain, sickness and vomiting, tightness of the chest, and some bronchitis with very marked lassitude. The men were ill for two or three days as a general rule, after the monthly cleaning.

Samples of air from the boiler-house, and of ash from the boiler, were analysed by the Department for Research in Industrial Medicine of the Medical Research Council, and vanadium was found in both in quantity sufficient to account for the symptoms. The ash in the boilers particularly was rich in vanadium pentoxide, and undoubtedly responsible for the illness of the workmen after each monthly boiler cleaning.

Vanadium is a constituent in varying quantities of many mineral oils, and after combustion, usually becomes the pentoxide V_2O_5 .

No doubt the peculiar method of construction of the boiler-house contributed to the ill effects by restricting air exchange and ventilation. Steps were taken to improve this by large fans at each end of the building, and by side window openings. A vacuum cleaner was provided for the removal of ash from the boilers, and a new type of respirator for the men employed on the boiler cleaning. Formerly a simple gauze strainer type of face mask was supplied, but this was replaced by a special face mask with air tube connected to a manual pump in the open air.

These precautions appear to have been completely successful. Enquiries were made at all other oil-fired institutions, but nothing suspicious of similar poisonous effects was discovered.

DIPHTHERIA AND DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

No cases of diphtheria have occurred in this district for the past 7 years. Due to constant propaganda the public now accept immunisation against diphtheria without question, and it is gratifying that even several "gipsy" families, who previously had mistrusted our intentions and always refused treatment, are now being immunised at the schools.

The percentage of children immunised in the schools is excellent, and only falls short of 100 per cent. because of illness or absence from school on the day the school is visited.

Immunisation: School Children.

Only those children whose immunisation is complete are regarded as "immunised," i.e., two primary injections or a re-immunising dose within the preceding 5 years. The figures for the past 10 years are given below:—

1948	...	88.23	1953	...	98.53
1949	...	89.25	1954	...	90.44
1950	...	90.80	1955	...	89.37
1951	...	91.08	1956	...	90.78
1952	...	90.35	1957	...	88.78

Immunisation of Pre-School Children.

The percentages of children under 5 years of age immunised during the last 10 years are shown in the following table:—

1948	...	39.00	1953	...	44.68
1949	...	45.07	1954	...	46.62
1950	...	49.05	1955	...	47.49
1951	...	41.23	1956	...	43.93
1952	...	43.76	1957	...	47.90

It will be seen that the figure for 1957 is about 4 per cent. higher than the previous year.

Home Visiting Scheme for Pre-School Children: Immunisation against Whooping Cough and Diphtheria, and Vaccination against Smallpox.

Many of the requests for this service come from the parents of large families who live remote from buses, clinics, and doctors' surgeries. Health Visitors request treatment for children whose parents are unable to visit the local clinic, or who refuse treatment unless it is given at home. A total of 58 treatments were carried out in the homes by Dr. Pollock.

Combined treatment against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is now abandoned in favour of separate injections.

SMALLPOX VACCINATION.

Vaccination against Smallpox is offered to all children at the same time as Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation, and is performed also in the home if necessary. The following table gives details of vaccinations carried out in the district during 1957:—

	Age at date of Vaccination					
	Under 1	1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
Number Vaccinated ...	486	23	26	30	33	598
Number Re-Vaccinated	—	—	4	43	148	195

Nine of the above vaccinations were carried out by this Department, 233 at Welfare Centres, and the remainder by general practitioners.

No cases of illness or other complications arising out of vaccination were reported during the year.

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION.

The Whooping Cough Immunisation Scheme has been operating now for 5 years, and the percentage of children immunised under the age of 1 year is now 42.5 per cent. This is reasonably satisfactory, as immunisation cannot be commenced until 3 months of age at the earliest, and is usually delayed until after successful vaccination against smallpox. Three injections are required, and the child is not counted as "immunised" until the course is complete.

The first year of life is the danger period for whooping cough, and we encourage mothers to accept immunisation as early as possible.

Age group	Under 1	1 to 4	Total under 5	5 to 15
1957.				
No. immunised	308	278	586	95
Estimated Population ...	725	3,607	4,332	7,529
Percentage immunised ...	42.5	7.7	13.5	1.3
1956.				
No. immunised	236	265	501	90
Estimated Population ...	758	3,428	4,186	7,416
Percentage immunised ...	31.1	7.7	12.0	1.2

In addition to the treatments against whooping cough given in the children's homes by Dr. Pollock, the following children were treated by private doctors and at Welfare Centres during 1957:—

Private doctors: 443. **Welfare Centres:** 236.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT VISITING NURSE.

Following are details of the visits carried out by the Visiting Nurse in the Guildford Rural District during the year:—

Home Immunisation	....	...	...	105
School Immunisation	...	...	...	81
Scarlet Fever cases	...	...	...	44
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	65
Poliomyelitis cases	...	...	...	14
Dysentery cases	...	...	...	100
Vaccinations in the home	...	...	...	6
Housing—Medical Points	...	...	...	65
Special visits to homes	...	...	...	112
To aged persons	...	...	...	13
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	15
				620

SCHOOLS	Children attending school.			Treatment carried out during 1957			Percentage of children Immunised
	Total	No. Immunised	No. not Immunised	1st Inj.	2nd Inj.	Re-Imm.	
Albury C. of E. ...	... 67	64	3	2	3	11	95.52
Ash Common C. of E. ...	... 363	287	76	11	8	49	79.06
Ash Vale C.P. ...	... 264	222	42	4	10	33	84.09
Ash Walsh C. of E. ...	... 407	368	39	7	5	78	90.42
Ash Wyke C.P. ...	... 279	232	47	9	3	55	83 14
Ash Yeomans Bridge Sec. ...	... 590	490	100	6	7	44	83.05
Chilworth C. of E. ...	... 55	55	—	—	—	6	100.00
Clandon East C. of E. ...	... 37	32	5	3	1	5	86.49
Clandon West C. of E. ...	... 68	67	1	2	2	9	98.53
Compton C. of E. ...	... 63	61	2	3	1	17	96.82
Effingham C.P. ...	... 185	175	10	3	1	38	94.59
Effingham Secondary ...	... 297	260	37	3	1	60	87 54
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	... 32	28	4	1	1	—	87.50
Horsley East C. of E. ...	... 110	105	5	3	—	20	95.45
Horsley West C. of E. ...	... 152	141	11	3	2	1	92.76
Ockham C. of E. ...	... 32	27	5	2	1	6	84.37
Peaslake C. of E. ...	... 63	59	4	—	—	10	93.65
Perry Hill, Worplesdon ...	... 162	149	13	10	1	—	91.97
Pirbright C.P. ...	... 161	139	22	6	2	—	86.33
Puttenham C. of E. ...	... 70	64	6	—	—	12	91.43
Ripley C. of E. ...	... 203	186	17	2	—	—	38
Seale C. of E. ...	... 54	53	1	3	1	6	91.62
Send C. of E. ...	... 286	261	25	4	1	46	98.15
Shackleton C. of E. ...	... 257	237	20	1	2	21	91.26
Shalford C.P. Infants ...	... 85	65	20	1	1	—	92.22
Shalford C.P. Junior ...	... 91	81	10	1	1	—	76.47
Shere C. of E. ...	... 244	227	17	5	2	—	89.01
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	... 159	141	18	1	1	13	93.03
Tongham C. of E. ...	... 266	242	24	3	—	21	88.69
Wood Street C.P. ...	... 241	218	23	4	5	26	90.98
Gosden House Special School ...	... 132	123	9	2	2	45	90.46
Totals ...	... 5,596	4,968	628	11	6	15	93.18
				109	—	—	90.08
						72	88.78
						844	

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE				IMMUNITY INDEX (i.e. Percentage Immunised)			
	Immunised 1/1/57 to 31/12/57	Immunised prior to 1/1/57	Estimated Population under 5 years	Guildford Rural District	County of Surrey, 1956*	Under 1	1-4
1957	543	1,532	4,332 (Estimate 1957)	14.3	54.6	17.6	68.3
1956	481	1,358	4,186 (Estimate 1956)	12.1	51.0		

CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 5-15 YEARS (Treatment carried out by Public Health Department.)				IMMUNITY INDEX			
	Immunised 1/1/57 to 31/12/57	Re- Immunised 1/1/57 to 31/12/57	Immunised prior to 1/1/57 and still at School	Estimated Population 5-15 years	Guildford Rural District	County of Surrey, 1956*	5-14
1957	72	844	4,896	5,596 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,529 (Estimate 1957)	88.78		
1956	134	896	4,875	5,518 (S.C.C. Schools) 7,416 (Estimate 1956)	70.7	90.78	57.3
CHILDREN UNDER 15		TOTAL		62.4	57.4		

IMMUNISED IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS
 (Information obtained from Principals of Private Schools
 and figures included above)

No. of Children on Register	No. Immunised	Percentage Immunised
748	658	88.32

* Latest figure available.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1957.

Table showing number of cases notified and where treated.

Where Treated	Poliomyelitis	No. Paralytic	Food Poisoning	Whooping-cough	Dysentery	Pneumonia	Meningococcal Infection	Erysipelas	Total
	Measles	Scarlet Fever							
St. Luke's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuddington Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
Green Lane Hospital	7	2	—	—	—	—	19
Ottershaw Isolation Hospital	4	1	—	—	—	—	8
St. Peter's Hospital	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
At Home	463	19	—	—	—	—	573
Totals	475	22	2	—	5	63	605
								21	4
								1	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASE, 1957. AGE INCIDENCE.
(Other than Tuberculosis.)

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	At all Ages	At Ages—Years						Cases Admitted to Hospital over 60 and over	12
		under 1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30		
Measles	475	6	154	281	23	4	5	2	3
Scarlet Fever	...	22	5	12	4	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	...	63	8	31	22	1	1	1	5
Dysentery	...	12	1	2	1	1	2	—	4
Food Poisoning	...	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	4	1	3	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	...	21	—	2	2	—	1	2	1
Erysipelas	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	605	16	200	319	29	5	8	32
								4	11

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIED INFECTIOUS DISEASE (other than Tuberculosis), 1957.
PARISH BY PARISH.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Parish	Worpley										Total									
		Albury	Arlington	Ash	Clandon, East	Clandon, West	Effingham	Horsley, East	Horsley, West	Okham	Pirbright	Puttenham	Ripley	St. Martha	Seale	Send	Shalford	Shere	Wandborough	Worpley	Worplesdon
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Dysentery	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Food Poisoning	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Erysipelas	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	...	1	—	16	53	1	8	9	73	43	2	1	47	1	50	8	39	9	9	—	22
Measles	...	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	5	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	—	—	—	—	12
Whooping-cough	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis(Para)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis (Non-Para)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	1	17	63	1	12	13	86	45	50	7	2	1	12	52	13	33	41	10	28	35
																					605

SCHOOL ABSENTEES, 1957.

School		Scarlet Fever	Chicken Pox	Measles	German Measles	Influenza	Impetigo	Mumps	Whooping-cough	Totals
Albury C. of E.		1								1
Ash Common C. of E.	4	14	24	20				2	6	70
Ash Secondary (Yeoman's Br.)	—	1	2	6			3	—	1	13
Ash Vale County Primary ...	2	—	47	4				3	1	57
Ash Walsh C. of E.	6	4	33	17			3	27	20	110
Ash Wyke County Primary ...	1	19	6	24				46	12	108
Chilworth C. of E.	1	1	—	—			3	—	1	6
Clandon, East, C. of E. ...	—	7	—	—				—	—	7
Clandon, West, C. of E. ...	—	1	5	3		5		18	—	32
Compton C. of E.	—	—	—	—				21	—	21
Effingham County Primary ...	1	47	47	3				22	—	120
Holmbury St. Mary C. of E. ...	—	—	—	—				—	—	—
Horsley, East, C. of E. ...	1	15	5	—		9			1	31
Horsley, West, C. of E. ...	—	—	14	—				—	—	14
Howard of Effingham, Cty. Pr.	—	—	—	64				—	—	64
Ockham C. of E.	—	—	—	—				1	—	1
Peaslake C. of E.	—	—	—	—				—	—	2
Pirbright County Primary ...	—	—	46	1				—	—	47
Puttenham C. of E.	—	2	1	—			1	—	—	4
Ripley C. of E.	—	2	48	2				1	8	61
Seale C. of E.	—	—	22	7				1	—	30
Send C. of E. Primary ...	—	1	9	57	1			22	—	90
Shackleford C. of E. ...	—	—	19	—				4	—	23
Shalford County Primary ...	—	—	43	—			2	1	4	50
Shalford Infants	—	47	2	—				—	5	54
Shere C. of E.	—	1	—	3	1			2	—	7
Tillingbourne Secondary ...	—	—	3	—				—	—	3
Tongham C. of E.	—	—	—	13				4	—	17
Wood Street County Primary	—	—	1	2	12			2	6	23
Worplesdon, Perry Hill County Primary	—	—	41	—				7	6	54
Totals	21	240	400	114	78	12	183	72	1120	

CANCER.

The South-West London Mass X-Ray Service, in the course of special research into cancer, made use of all records of cancer deaths in the Guildford Rural District over a period of 8 years.

The table below shows the deaths from cancer during the year, compared with those for 1956.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.

SITE	15-30		30-40		40-50		50-60		60-70		70-80		Over 80		Totals		Grand Totals	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1957	1956		
Alimentary Canal	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	2	2	-	2	7	5	12	18
Breast	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	6	6	12
Lung	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	3	1	2	3	-	-	9	4	13	23
Liver	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	-	3	3	6	5
Tongue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	2	-	4	1	6	5	3	7	3	2	18	15	33	44
1957	-	-	-	1	6	1	9	3	12	7	7	16	3	5	37	33	70	-
1956	-	-	1	3	6	6	13	12	18	13	14	5	8	3	60	42	-	102

The table below shows the number of deaths from cancer of the lung during the last 11 years.

Year.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1947	16
1948	15
1949	11
*1950	15
1951	12
1952	11
1953	10
1954	14
1955	13
1956	23
1957	13

* Prior to 1950 the Registrar-General's short list of causes of deaths did not record deaths from lung cancer separately—the information was obtained from our own records.

The following table shows the deaths from cancer during the last sixteen years:

DEATHS FROM CANCER DURING THE LAST 16 YEARS.

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death-Rate
1942	29	41	70	1.79
1943	38	55	93	2.47
1944	42	33	75	1.98
1945	41	34	75	2.35
1946	26	41	67	1.77
1947	43	33	76	1.96
1948	35	37	72	1.77
1949	37	46	83	1.90
1950	37	30	67	1.58
1951	36	40	76	1.64
1952	41	31	72	1.54
1953	40	34	74	1.55
1954	39	34	73	1.55
1955	40	31	71	1.50
1956	60	42	102	2.07
1957	37	33	70	1.40

TUBERCULOSIS.

The following table shows the notifications and deaths in the district, with the corresponding rates per 1,000 of the population during the past 10 years.

Year	Cases Transferred in	New Cases Notified	Notification Rate	Deaths*	Death-Rate per 1,000 of the Population
1948	14	26	0.63	11	0.26
1949	12	30	0.69	7	0.16
1950	11	32	0.74	5	0.11
1951	21	36	0.79	7	0.15
1952	24	40	0.84	5	0.11
1953	8	27	0.56	4	0.09
1954	23	26	0.55	2	0.05
1955	29	26	0.55	5	0.10
1956	22	24	0.49	5	0.10
1957	27	21	0.39	2	0.04

* Registrar-General's figures.

The number of new notifications has fallen steadily from its peak in 1952, and is now the lowest on record despite the greatly increased population. The number of cases on the Register continues to increase, however, many old-standing chronic cases still remaining. More than half those added during 1957 were cases who moved into this district from elsewhere. The deaths were the lowest on record, i.e., 2 only.

The new methods of treatment have caused a dramatic reduction in the death rate from tuberculosis. The real criterion, however, is the amount of ill-health and crippling caused, and we have no real record of this although it is known to be less than formerly. Thus tuberculosis is not only killing less, but is crippling fewer. New cases can now be cured more rapidly with the new methods of treatment, and the time must come when the number on the Register will diminish; it consists now largely of chronic cases not amenable to the new methods.

The following table shows the number and types of cases on the Register at December 31st for the last 12 years:

Year	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total No. on Register at 31st December
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
1946	113	81	41	57	292
1947	117	84	40	50	291
1948	118	83	43	52	296
1949	129	83	45	58	315
1950	131	90	50	53	324
1951	140	96	45	58	339
1952	144	102	48	65	359
1953	144	101	50	62	357
1954	148	106	49	60	363
1955	157	109	44	61	371
1956	166	109	48	60	383
1957	172	122	45	56	395

During 1957 there were 21 new cases (Primary). They were distributed in the following areas:

Ash and Ash Vale	...	8	Shere	..	...	...	I
Compton	...	2	Shalford	..	...	...	I
East Horsley	...	1	Tongham	..	...	...	3
Ripley	...	1	Peaslake	..	...	...	I
			Worplesdon	...	...	...	3

The table on page 46 shows the new cases and deaths in age periods; pulmonary and non-pulmonary figures are given separately.

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered to every child between the age of 13 and 14 years. It is operated through the County School Health Service.

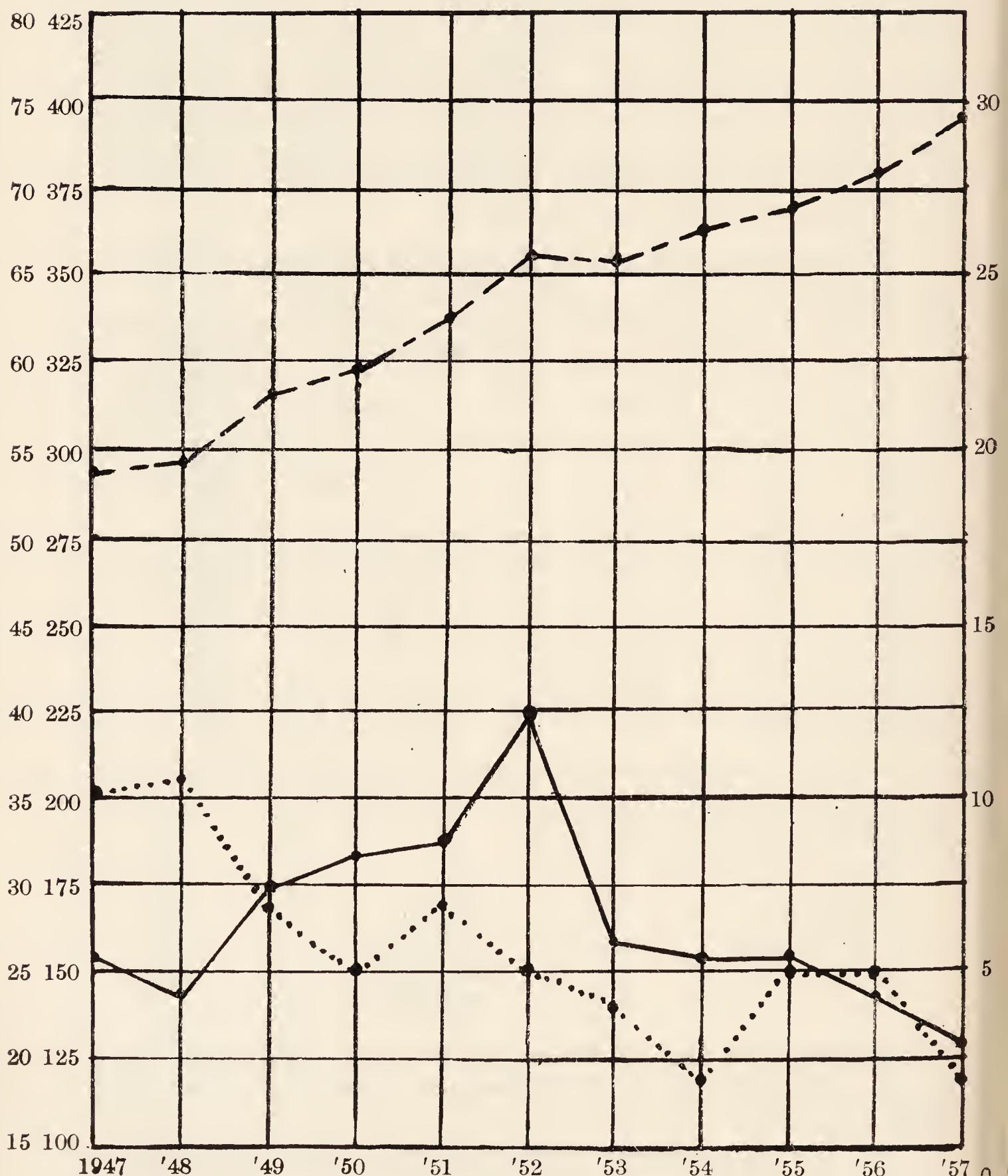
GRAPH SHOWING THE ANNUAL NOTIFICATIONS
AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications of Tuberculosis (15 to 80) ...

Deaths from Tuberculosis (0 to 30) ...

(excluding deaths of tuberculous patients
from other diseases)

Numbers on Register of notified cases (100 to
425)



TUBERCULOSIS CASES IN PARISHES as at 31/12/57.

PARISH	Population*	MALE		FEMALE	
		Pulmon'y	Non-pulmon'y	Pulmon'y	Non-pulmon'y
Albury	1,421	—	3	5	2
Ash	8,305	28	9	28	12
Artington ...	476	1	1	—	2
Clandon East...	343	—	—	—	1
Clandon West	1,023	4	2	—	—
Compton ...	916	2	—	2	—
Effingham ...	2,262	17	2	6	2
Horsley East...	3,998	8	2	10	—
Horsley West...	2,785	8	—	3	3
Ockham	612	1	—	2	2
Pirbright	1,822	4	—	2	2
Puttenham ...	665	2	—	1	1
Normandy ...	2,527	5	1	6	2
Ripley	2,183	4	3	7	2
St. Martha ...	637	6	2	4	5
Seale and Tongham	2,609	22	3	10	3
Send	3,558	10	2	8	1
Shackleford ...	880	6	2	2	2
Shalford	3,787	11	5	7	8
Shere	4,378	14	7	7	5
Wanborough ...	325	2	—	—	—
Wisley	153	1	—	—	—
Worplesdon ...	5,233	16	1	12	1
Totals ...	50,898	172	45	122	56

* Estimated population of parish according to Rate Books, as at 1st April, 1957.

TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE.

The Care Committee held only one meeting during the year, the Chairman, in consultation with the Hon. Secretary, having exercised delegated powers to deal with day-to-day cases submitted by the Care Almoner. The number of cases considered was 15.

Assistance was given in the following forms (some patients receiving help under more than one heading):—

Extra Milk ...	...	...	...	...	4
Coal ...	...	...	...	...	3
Pocket Money ...	...	...	...	...	6
Invalid Foods and Extra Nourishment ...					3
Other help ...	...	...	...	...	2

The total expenditure involved by these grants was £96 7s. 6d.

The Christmas Seals Sale raised £55 1s. 4d., and in addition a donation of £2 was received. The Care Committee thus qualified for the County Council's maximum Pound-for-Pound Grant of £50.

NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1957.

Age Periods	New Cases *				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0—1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—15	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—25	2	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35	6	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	4	5	—	—	—	—	2	—
45—55	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55—65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	22	22	—	—	4	1	2	—
Registrar General's Figures						1	1	—

* 21 of the cases were primary notifications and 27 were cases transferred into the district from elsewhere,

**ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND CLEANSING
OFFICER**
for the year 1957
**on the work of the Public Health Inspectors and the Public
Cleansing Services**

INSPECTIONS.

The total number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year was 5,841 in accordance with the following table:

Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	...	...	28
Drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,207
Stables and Piggeries	...	.	...	...	...	...	38
Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Factories—Mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Factories—Non-mechanical	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Outworkers	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	...	...	97
Refuse Collection	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Refuse Disposal	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Public Halls, Places of Entertainment, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Insect Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	356
Ponds, Pools, Ditches and Water Courses	...	...	...	...	...	...	98
Pet Animals Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Workplaces	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Fishmongers and Poulterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	304
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Butchers and Cooked Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	62
Hotels and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	113
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
Mobile Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Food Stalls and Street Vendors	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Emergency Slaughtering Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Registered Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	52

Inspection of Foodstuffs	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Miscellaneous Food Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Bakeries	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Residential Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	127
Milk Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	206
Ice-cream Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Miscellaneous Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Miscellaneous Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Housing—Public Health Act Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Housing—Public Health Act Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	132
Housing Acts Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
Housing Acts Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	210
Overcrowding Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Overcrowding Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Houses Let in Lodgings	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Tents, Vans and Sheds	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,161
Filthy or Verminous Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Certificates of Disrepair Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Miscellaneous Housing Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	189
S.C.C. Act, 1931—Posting of Notices	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Improvement Grant Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	76
Improvement Grant Reinspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Rural Housing Survey Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Infectious Diseases Enquiries	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Infectious Disease Revisits	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Disinfections	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,841

NOTICES.

Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Preliminary Notices served:							
Domestic Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Dairy Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Piggeries, Poultry Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
Cafes, Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
Caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Slaughterhouses, Knackers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	I
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	302

Statutory Notices complied with ...	...	...	...	I
Preliminary Notices complied with	...	...	...	261
Total ...	...	...	262	

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODSTUFFS.

(a) MILK SUPPLIES.

(i) Number of registered dairy premises	...	...	I4
Number of registered distributors ...	...	...	30
Number of registered distributors (premises in other areas) ...	...	...	17
(ii) Licences for the sale of milk under special designations were granted as follows:			

Dealers' Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	I3
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	15
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	49			

Supplementary Licences:

Tuberculin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	I8
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total	...	...	45			

(iii) Milk Pasteurisation.

Throughout the year sampling of milk, in accordance with the provisions of The Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949-53, was continued as a routine measure from both roundsmen and one licensed pasteurising plant which operates in the area.

This plant is of the batch holder type and has been the subject of frequent routine inspection, its efficiency being checked by the use of N.P.L. check thermometers. The work is delegated from the County Council, who are the licensing authority.

(iv) Milk Sampling.

Of the total of 153 samples of milk taken during the year, 21 were of raw milk taken for biological examination from the licensed pasteurising plant, or from farms, prior to pasteurisation.

102 samples of pasteurised milk were taken and submitted to the phosphatase test and in all cases samples were shown to be satisfactory.

MILK SAMPLING, 1957—SUMMARY OF RESULTS.

Type of Milk	Total Samples Taken	Methylene Blue Test			Biological Examinat'n			Phosphatase Test			Turbidity Test		
		Satis.	Failed	Test not done-temp. over 65°	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	Satis.	Failed	
Tuberculin Tested	20	5	1	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	23	21	—	2	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	
Pasteurised	79	77	—	2	—	—	79	—	—	—	—	—	
Non-Designated	21	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sterilised	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	
Totals	153	103	1	4	35	—	102	—	—	—	10	—	

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED
IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known) ...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Number inspected	—	—	—	—	2	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	1	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ...	—	—	—	—	50%	—
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis.						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

The following quantities of foodstuffs were inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption:—

	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.	oz.
Fresh beef ... ... ... ...	... 0	2	1	8
Tinned meat (including corned beef) ...	2	2	18	6
Fresh fish	0	1	27	0
Tinned fish	0	0	7	II
Tinned fruit	1	3	3	II
Tinned vegetables	0	1	23	2
Totals ...	... 4	3	25	6

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS—TABLE OF CONTRAVENTIONS. TABLE I.

Nature of Food Business	No. of premises in which										No. of premises found defective	Total No. inspected	No. part completed	
	defects found													
First-Aid Equipment	27	42	29	32	21	20	9	17	33	20	1	17	23	105
Wash Hand Basins, Nail-brushes, Soap, Hot-water, Towels	2	7	1	4	2	5	1	1	2	2	4	4	14	81
Cafes and Restaurants...	5	14	6	2	14	8	1	3	5	5	3	2	12	11
Mobile Shops...	1	1	—	1	1	4	4	2	3	1	2	1	3	20
Residential Hotels...	8	14	5	7	3	6	5	11	1	3	1	2	1	5
Public Houses...	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Off Licences...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Clubs...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Village Halls	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteens...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hostels...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Residential Homes...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Factories...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Meals...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals ...	171	71	71	109	94	31	65	134	48	363	1055	278	1513	283
	104	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	47

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

FOOD AND HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.

During 1957 initial inspection of all food premises coming within the scope of the above Regulations was completed, a total of 380 such premises having been visited. In no less than 283 food premises contraventions were found, varying from small items to works of major reconstruction. Table I. is attached to show the types of contravention found in the various premises classified under the nature of the food business carried on.

The Regulations, which came into force on the 1st January, 1956, provided that in respect of certain requirements where structural alterations or installation was involved, the particular requirement should not be operative until the first day of July, 1956. In previous considerations the Council had taken the view that the attention of food traders should be drawn to the requirements of the Regulations in the first instance and time given for them to comply with the various matters which were the subject of complaint: consequent on this Survey no less than 283 letters were sent drawing attention to such contraventions.

Many of the traders had co-operated very readily in complying with the requirements of the Regulations, although of necessity small traders and organisations had perhaps to spread any work required over a somewhat longer period than that taken by the larger companies, and while it was necessary on many occasions to persuade those responsible of the need to carry out certain matters to comply with the requirements of the Regulations, no refusal to do so had been encountered.

While from the figures it is apparent that at many premises there are matters still requiring attention, it is evident from re-inspection by the Health Inspectors that there has been a general raising of the level of cleanliness at food premises. In many instances it is found to-day that traders are now seeking the advice of the Department before opening new food premises or carrying out alterations in order to ensure that the requirements of the Regulations will be complied with when any proposed works are completed. This attitude on the part of the trader is very encouraging and indicates a growing awareness of the importance of hygiene in a food business.

The inspection of these 380 premises has been a task carried out over a period of two years, and it is evident that with the present demand made on the Department, regular routine inspection of food premises is not at present within our ability.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—Section 16.

There is no manufacture of ice-cream in the area.

The following premises are registered under this section:—

(a) Storage and sale of ice cream	123
(b) Preparation or manufacture:	
(i) Sausages, etc.	20
(ii) Cooking of hams	2

115 visits were paid to these food premises.

WATERCRESS.

A special investigation of the purity of water supplies to cressbeds in the area was made, 22 samples being taken for this purpose.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Throughout the year a total of 89 bacteriological and 23 chemical samples of water were taken from the following supplies serving the district:

- Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board.
- Mid-Wessex Water Company.
- Wey Valley Water Company.
- Woking Water Company.
- East Surrey Water Company.
- Albury Estate Private Supply.
- Wanborough and City Estates Private Supply.
- Eastbury Manor Private Supply.
- Loseley Estate Private Supply.

A satisfactory standard was maintained throughout the year by the public supply undertakings; occasional deterioration occurred in the quality of water from private supplies, but subsequent sampling, however, showed satisfactory improvement.

A special extension of the public sewer was laid in one case for a distance of approximately 250 yards in order to prevent possibility of the pollution of the well adits of a public supply by sewage from a cesspool to a private dwelling house.

MOVABLE DWELLINGS AND CAMP SITES.

A review of the progress during 1957, consequent on the consideration of the Council in relation to the establishment of movable dwellings within the district, was made, and I re-submit in the attached schedule the information obtained on the original Survey of the district in October, 1956, revised and amended in the light of known alterations in respect of movable dwellings, both from the establishment of new caravans and the removal of existing caravans.

The following table shows an analysis of the density of caravans in respect of their siting:—

No. of sites containing:	1 movable dwelling	...	136
„ „ „	2 „ dwellings	...	21
„ „ „	3 „	...	7
„ „ „	4 „	...	8
„ „ „	5 „	...	3
„ „ „	5-10 „	...	12
„ „ „	10-20 „	...	3
„ „ „	20-30 „	...	5
„ „ „	over 30 „	...	2
Total ...			197

For purposes of comparison, the position found on the original Survey is given at the bottom of the Schedule, which would seem to show that very little progress has yet been made in reducing the problem. Nevertheless, the attention focused on the growth of the number of movable dwellings in the district has done much to limit the expansion, and unless continued control is exercised there would be a very rapid and substantial increase in numbers over the area as a whole.

The work of the Public Health Inspectors for the purpose of controlling movable dwellings has involved a total of 1,161 visits during the year, which compares with a figure of 216 in 1947.

(a) **Public Health Act, 1936—Section 269.**

Licences granted and in force during 1957:—

(i)	No. of licences in force to use land as sites for movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	5
(ii)	No. of licences granted in the year to use land as a site for movable dwellings	...	...	...	...	Nil
(iii)	No. of existing individual movable dwellings licensed in the area	...	...	...	...	3
(iv)	No. of new individual movable dwellings licensed during the year	...	...	...	...	3

The figures shown above of licences granted in 1957 are only in respect of such applications as have been made to the Council and which the Council feel should be granted for a limited term. In no case was a licence granted for a longer period than twelve months.

During the year the Council have from time to time given consideration to the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, but have generally not found it possible to arrive at a satisfactory decision in relation to the operation of these powers or to agree as to the conditions which should be imposed in respect of caravan sites. Primarily it appears that the problem arises from the fact

SCHEDULE SHOWING DISTRIBUTION OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

Parish	No. of Sites	No. of Movable Dwellings	Permanent Occupation	Licensed Sites			Unlicensed Sites			Exempt			Holiday and Recreational			Permanent Residential			Gipsy	
				No.	M.D.	No.	M.D.	No.	M.D.	No.	M.D.	No.	No.	M.D.	No.	M.D.	Sites	M.D.		
Albury	14	104		11		1		88		1		1		7		91		2		3
Artington	2	2		2		—		2		—		—		—		—	2		—	16
Ash	32	127	1	1	1	—	—	26	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	—	16
Clandon East...	1	1		—		—		1		1		—		—		1	1	—	—	—
Clandon West	1	1		3		—		—		3		—		—		3	3	—	—	—
Compton	3	3		3		—		—		7		7		—		12	12	4	—	—
Effingham	12	12		9		—		—		5		12		—		12	3	4	—	—
Horsley East	6	13		4		—		—		4		16		1		12	17	2	—	2
Horsley West	4	16		3		—		—		14		17		—		1	15	2	—	—
Normandy	12	17		14		—		—		16		1		—		1	15	2	—	4
Ockham	3	17		16		—		—		17		17		—		2	5	11	—	—
Pirbright	7	18		11		—		—		12		17		—		2	2	1	—	—
Puttenham	1	1		—		—		—		6		11		—		—	5	16	50	—
Ripley	18	54		5		—		2		30		14		22		—	—	—	—	—
St. Martha	1	1		1		—		—		—		1		—		—	1	1	—	—
Seale	8	9		8		—		—		1		1		—		—	8	9	—	—
Send	14	110+		107+		—		—		1		12		107+		—	14	110+	—	—
Shackleford	3	3		2		—		—		3		3		—		—	3	3	—	—
Shalford	10	56		30		—		—		1		9		55		—	2	26	6	8
Shere	14	23		—		—		17		—		13		27		—	1	7	10	1
Wanborough	—	7		7		—		—		—		6		7		—	—	6	7	—
Wisley	6	73		72		—		—		—		21		69		—	4	21	60	4
Worplesdon	25	—		—		—		—		—		—		—		—	—	—	—	13
31/12/57 ...	197	668+		496+		5		70		169		542+		7		57+	17	147	163	47
30/10/56 ...	188	648		500		6		74		169		521		6		53	20	127	130	451

that the majority of caravans are established on sites without approval and without application for any consent having been made to the Council, and the granting of a licence, even with conditions, might appear to be a form of permissive approval to the use of the land or movable dwelling. It does not seem, therefore, that very much progress can be made on the question of the granting of site licences to regulate the use of caravans until the position in respect of each and every caravan and site has been resolved in relation to the long-term planning policy.

There appeared, too, to be a growing feeling that the establishment of caravans as a substitute to meet any need for permanent housing accommodation is generally undesirable in the district.

(b) **Surrey County Council Act, 1931—Section 57.**

In five cases Orders have now been made under this Act prohibiting the placing of movable dwellings within defined areas as follows:—

(i) **The Quadrant, Ash.**

In 30 cases during the year prosecutions have been taken against persons establishing movable dwellings on the Quadrant site, all such encampments being of the normal gipsy type, and in each case fines have been imposed by the Magistrates. There were at the end of the year 11 encampments remaining in the area. The position here now appears fairly static and the fines do not seem to be a serious deterrent in themselves.

(ii) **Home Farm Estate, Effingham.**

There has been one breach of the Order here, the caravan subsequently being vacated after proceedings in the Guildford Court.

(iii) **The Bogs, Ash.**

Effingham Common, Effingham.

There have been no movable dwellings brought on to the areas in the year.

(iv) **Newlands Corner, Albury.**

Consequent on the unauthorised development of land at Newlands Corner Hotel, Albury, as a major caravan site, the Committee did decide to make an application for an Order in respect of an area of land in that neighbourhood, and an Order was made by the Magistrates. All the caravans were subsequently cleared.

(v) **General.**

The possibility of applying for Orders prohibiting the establishment of movable dwellings under this Act has been considered in relation to a number of additional sites and is to be the subject of further consideration.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES.

	Number on Register	Number of		
		Ins- pec-tions	Written Notices	Cases Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	5	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	143	53	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority* (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	1	1	—
Totals	158	55	1	—

* Electrical stations (Sections 103(1)), Institutions (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred			
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)...	—	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	6	—	4	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—	
Totals	7	6	—	4	—	

SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND KNACKERS' YARDS.

There are no slaughterhouses licensed in the area.

Licences were granted as follows to keep premises as knackers' yards:—

Ash	2
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Proceedings were instituted in one case for contravention of the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949— RODENT CONTROL.

There were 389 complaints of rat or mouse infestation during the year.

Survey of the area to ascertain the degree of infestation by rats or mice has continued; 1,027 premises were inspected, of which 80 were agricultural holdings. Of these premises 718 showed evidence of rat or mouse infestation; treatment to eradicate the vermin was carried out. In the case of domestic dwellings the service was rendered without charge to the householder, but the cost of any treatment to commercial premises was fully recovered.

Regular treatment of the Council's three refuse tips was carried out and no infestation occurred.

INSECT PESTS—VERMINOUS PREMISES AND DISINFECTION.

The following cases of disinfection were carried out:—

Flies	...	...	...	...	...	43
Bed bugs	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Fleas	...	...	...	...	...	6
Cockroaches	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

Disinfection:

Disinfection after tuberculosis	...	...	...	4
Other disinfections	...	...	...	1

RIVERS AND STREAMS POLLUTION.

In six cases investigation was made into pollution of rivers or streams occurring from discharge of foul drainage thereto. In all cases the pollution was abated; the laying of main sewers has in three cases provided alternative means of drainage for the premises.

CLEANSING SERVICES.

(a) House Refuse Collection and Disposal.

House refuse continues to be collected throughout the whole of the Council's area at a fortnightly interval. The Council did give consideration to the question of improving the frequency of

collection of refuse, but decided that the demand for such an improvement was not sufficient at the present time to warrant, consequent on economic considerations, additional rate-borne expenditure, and that generally in the Rural area a fortnightly service was adequate if reasonable steps were taken by householders to reduce the volume of refuse put out for removal by the Council to a minimum.

Refuse is collected by means of fore and aft rear loading vehicles or 10/12 yard side loading vehicles, a total of nine vehicles being operated.

Waste paper continued to be collected separately and sold as salvage, a total of 247 tons being sold in the year.

Collection rotas were reorganised during the year to permit the vehicles to clear to only one of the two main tips at a time, thus avoiding the difficulty of multiple control of refuse disposal sites in use at the same time in widely separated parts of the district.

Disposal of refuse was to controlled tips at Shalford and Clandon, the Ash Parish being separately cleared to a local tip; a total of 4,142 loads was shot, estimated at approximately 9,300 tons of refuse in the year; this again showed a steady increase in the volume of refuse cleared, arising from the increasing population resident in the district. Consequent on the use of a track shovel it was possible to deal efficiently and hygienically with the disposal of refuse, tips being sealed on completion of the day's work with covering material excavated at the site. No nuisance was experienced and fly infestation was reduced to a minimum.

(b) **Cleansing of Pail Closets.**

The pail closet service now covers the whole of the Council's area, a twice-weekly service of emptying being provided to all premises within reach of the highway except in a small part of Ash Green where the existing weekly service continues.

Two full-time and one part-time purpose built vacuum tank vehicles are used for the work, a total of 1,842 premises being cleared each week, involving 3,571 collections weekly.

All night soil is disposed of directly into main sewers by arrangements made with neighbouring local authorities.

(c) **Cleansing of Cesspools.**

The emptying of cesspools continued to be carried out in accordance with the Council's undertaking, free of charge, not more often than once in any period of three months, on a request being made for the execution of the work, in respect of a single self-contained dwelling; a more frequent service is provided if two or more dwellings share a cesspool.

The work is carried out by ten full-time and one part-time vacuum tank vehicles. A total of 9,507 requests was received, 9,313 cesspools were emptied, involving removal and disposal of 20,218 loads of sewage.

Sewage collected is disposed of principally to main sewers, 13,972 loads being deposited during the year in this manner; 5,005 loads of sewage were deposited on rented land where it is lagooned and lost by soakage and evaporation. A further 1,241 loads were disposed of to farm land by agreement with private owners.

Consequent on complaint of smell from tipping into sewers, two disposal points were constructed on the main Tillingbourne Valley sewer to which the vehicles can be connected by means of a close-coupled pipe and discharge sewage without offence or smell. This type of provision will undoubtedly have to be increased in the future. Two of the land sites previously in use were discontinued, one at Shere Heath and the other at Fairlands, Worplesdon.

The following table shows the number of cesspools in the various parishes which are serviced from time to time on request:—

Parish	Number recorded at 31/12/57	
	Premises	Cesspools
Albury	259	239
Artington	74	66
Ash	765	671
Clandon East ...	68	51
Clandon West ...	43	39
Compton	166	193
Effingham	305	264
Horsley East	124	127
Horsley West	77	71
Normandy	341	329
Ockham	90	81
Pirbright	355	339
Puttenham	145	118
Ripley	48	35
St. Martha	59	61
Seale	267	255
Send	95	82
Shackleford	227	175
Shalford	142	130
Shere	673	645
Wanborough	62	44
Wisley	39	22
Worplesdon	802	743
Totals	5,226	4,780

P. MEDDOWS TAYLOR,
Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Officer.

